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From the Cincinnati Mirror.

THE PAST.

How pleasant are the memories
Of boyhood's early days—
Its verdant fields and sunny skies,
Its frolic and its plays—
Its gambols in the green-wood,
The wrestle and the fall;
The sporting in the summer's wave,
The top, the hoop, and ball!

The creeking of the grape-vine swing,
As it rushed us through the air,
Until the coking feeling
Was more than we could bear;
The nutting in the forest,
When Saturday was come—
The mimic battles on the plain,
With fife, and sword, and drum!

The stolen kisses from the one
In school we loved the best,
For whom we climbed the tallest tree,
To rob the squirrel's nest.
The many, many battles,
With our rivals for our fair,
When many a time we got or gave
Black eyes or bloody nose.

And what a happy period,
When girls clothes cast aside,
With new bright-buttoned trowsers,
Went to school in pride—
And deemed we were the envy
Of all the luckless crew,
Who still were doomed to wear the slips,
As we were wont to do!

When through the new may revel
In the hallowed light of fame,
And win the highest honors.
That crown a man's name—
The wreath that blooms the brightest,
Unsullied by the blast,
Is boyhood's early memories,
That throng up from the past!

From the North American Review.

THE LUMBERERS OF MAINE.

We cannot permit ourselves to pass over the testimony which Audubon bears in favor of the Lumberers of Maine. As a lover of nature, he was delighted to witness their humanity to cattle; and though it seems like an incredible Arcadian description, he avers that the drivers neither beat nor cursed them,—a kind of unusual self-denial, which says much in their praise. The explanation is not distant; for he tells us that in many of the villages of Maine, when he applied for brandy, rum or whisky, he could obtain one drop; insomuch that he, could not help feeling as if the temperance amounted to excess.

He gives an interesting account of the habits of these hardy men. They go forth in parties to the spot, which they are soon to make a desolate with their axes, and being by providing a shelter for their cattle; then they construct their own log hut, making bedsteads of the rudest cabinet work, in the corners, and a "rung chimney," as it was called by our fore-fathers, on one side, meaning a chimney formed by securing together four ladders, filled with clay between the rounds. In the neighborhood of the camp, they set their "steel traps;" "dead falls;" and spring guns," to catch the bears which are apt to prowl round such establishments—guests unbidden and unwelcome, save that their skins answer good purpose for raiment, and their flesh is no contemptible food. The appearance of one of these wood men is sufficiently odd with a raccoon's skin over his head and brow, and mooseskin 'leggings's reach up to the girdle round his waist, stalking forth on snow-shoes, to cut down the noble pines, & destroy the growth of centuries in an hour.—These trees are sawn into measured logs, and drawn by the cattle, to be left on the ice of the rivers; so that when the winter breaks up, they may be ready to float down the stream.

When the labor of the season is completed, they devote themselves to pleasures; not, however, of the unprofitable kind, as the deer, bears, sables and martins will bear witness: the moose hunt, also, is recommended to them by the dignified associations of hardship and danger; this large and powerful animal makes his way through snows several feet in depth, faster than the hunters can follow him on his snow shoes. A veteran hunter knows the direction in which to pursue them, by the marks of their teeth on the branches, left in browsing; these are found more distinct and frequent, as he draws near them; but the moose have sense so acute, that before the hunter can reach them they have taken alarm and moved away. They have surprising strength and activity in overcoming obstacles in their flight; when hard pressed, they will turn and defend themselves with great fury. Mr. Audubon's party took a young one, which was so exhausted, that it made no opposition when it was led to the camp; but on the next day it was so powerful and violent, that it was found impossible to preserve it alive. The common deer, which but a few years ago, were found in Massachusetts, are now hardly seen in New England, except in Maine, and the northern parts of New Hampshire. The newspapers of last Winter gave us an example of the danger to which these Lumberers are sometimes exposed from the burning of their camps; and Mr. Audubon has given us an account, as he received it from the lips of a forester, of one of these conflagrations of the woods. They are sometimes thought to be kindled by the Indians; others ascribe them to the friction of dry trees upon each other; but where so many fires are made and this element is treated as cavalierly as it generally is in new countries, it is not wonderful that these accidents should not abound, since insects often destroy trees in vast numbers and leave their dry remaines in a fit state to receive the flame. This man, with his family, was awakened one night by the outcry of their cattle, and, starting from their beds, they saw the glare and heard the crackling of the fire; they arose and fled for life on their horses; but the flames pursued so fiercely that they could feel the withering heat; their only resource was to gain a lake, and secure themselves on the lee side of it; there they released their horses, which they never saw again, and threw themselves down among the rushes on the water's edge. The frightened wild beasts rushed into the water, swam across to the place where they were, and stood still at their side. Perhaps no condition in life can be imagined, more full of horror and dismay than this, and yet it is not uncommon in the forest regions of our country.

Many of the logs sent down by the Lumberers do not reach their destination; they linger in large heaps, within the banks of the stream, where they are suffered to remain till the miller has done his office upon those that have reached him. Mr. Audubon has given an animated account of the operation, by which these wayfarers are brought down. Vast numbers of them were lying in the gorge of a stream, which though broad and powerful in the Spring, was then shrunk to the centre of its dusty bed, and had left the logs white in the sun. A dam was made at the outlet of another gorge above which slowly filled itself with the diminished waters of the stream, and formed a broad sheet of water, a mile in length a depth of ten feet. When it was filled, the temporary dam was torn away and the waters were suffered to pass into the gorge chocked with logs below. They flowed out with conscious power; presently a slow, ponderous motion was seen as if a monster beneath was struggling to throw off a weight; then the logs rose in the masses, lifting, crashing, and dashing, each other aside, some springing into the air, others diving under the roaring tide till at last the waters bore away, cleaving some in splinters, and striking others against the banks with a noise that resounds like thunder. He could compare it to nothing but the confusion of a battle with the roar of the cannon, the shouts of the victorious and the groans of the dying.—It gave him a profound and tremendous impression of the force of the waters.

The following are extracts from the inaugural address of Gov. Hill to the Legislature of New Hampshire at their present session.

As your position, fellow citizens, is more important, so it should be the pride of New Hampshire, humble though she may be as to the extent of her limits and her wealth, that the business of her legislature has in general been conducted with a better regard to the welfare of her whole people, with a better knowledge of subjects to be acted upon, with far less contention in respect to local or sectional interests, than has been the business of the legislature of the Union. A prominent fault of the legislation of Congress is, that either branch consists of an undue proportion of men of a single profession, many of whom are talkers and not doers—men who either delight in hearing themselves, or suppose they delight others in being heard, or else who speak that they may be heard or read elsewhere. Another prominent evil is, that the sentiment and the voice of the people at home are not heard, or if they are heard they are slighted and contemned. In some instances the fault has been that men have been sent too long to Congress; that when once elected, they have considered it a matter of course that they should be re-elected. In the office of member of Congress, as in most other elective offices not merely clerical, I consider rotation or change to be of the highest advantage to the people.—Their interests are more carefully guarded by the new, than by the long-elected legislator;—and if the former have not so thorough a knowledge of the details of business, he is almost sure to make up for the deficiency by a more vigilant attention to every duty, and by more faithfully reflecting back in his acts the wishes and opinions of those who elected him. The Senate of the United States, elected as its members are for a term of six years, and putting at defiance as some of its members have done, the instructions of the body which elects them, I consider to be a blemish in the Constitution. If the practice were to elect no man to that body beyond a single continuous term of six years, my belief is, that many of the evils to be dreaded from misrepresentation of the public voice, and disregard to the public interest, would be avoided. When men act without reference to their own continuance in office, they leave of the demagogue and attempt no impositions upon the people; when men strive for a re-election beyond a reasonable term, to obtain their object they are often tempted to practice what they may wish to consider an innocent deception.—The man who considers it a matter of course that he is to be a candidate for re-election so long as he shall fail to offend his prominent political friends in his state or district, will be more strongly tempted to act the demagogue in relation to the men on whom he throws his dependence, than to consult the great interests of his country, and through those general interests, the particular interests of his constituents. His popularity at home, the temporary popularity which may answer his present purpose, can be more easily gained by procuring for his state or local section some appropriation from the Treasury, or some other especial favor either from Congress or from the Executive, than by pursuing the purposes of general legislation, favoring the interests of his own constituents as it does those of the whole country. It is perhaps to the course members of the Senate or House of Representatives deem it expedient to pursue to assure a re-election, that much of the partial legislation of Congress is to be attributed. This partial legislation, it will be admitted, has been injurious to the general prosperity: it has led to high taxation, and to extravagance and waste in the expenditure of the public money; and it has become but too apparent that much of this partial legislation has had for its object rather the procuring of the money to be expended than the certain useful application of it when it was procured.

The proceedings of Congress, of late years, have been tiresome and vexatious to such as have participated in them who have been really anxious to do their duty. There have been too many ulterior views, too much of electioneering, interlarded in those proceedings; a strong desire to operate on the public mind, either by alarming the fears or raising the hopes of portions of the community, seems to have been the impelling motive for this digression from duty. Day after day, and week after week, and even month after month, have been consumed to the exclusion of all useful legislation, and to the embarrassment of the public interests, where the obvious intent has been to operate for evil upon the mercenary feelings of the least patriotic portion of the people. If a stop may not be put to this course of proceeding, little of salutary business can be expected from the Legislature of the Nation, whose province it is to watch over and direct the operations of government in its most vital and essential points. Nothing will arrest the evils referred to but the strong voice of public sentiment, often expressed, and reiterated until it shall be felt. The Legislatures of the several States, electing the Senators of the United States, are their immediate constituents, and to those Legislatures are the Senators directly responsible. That these Senators shall not long embarrass the public will as expressed through the co-ordinate branch and the Executive who are more frequently elected—that they shall not, from one term of Congress to another, throw impediments in the way of the government—it is all important that the doctrine of instruction shall be enforced. I consider resistance to that doctrine by Senators to be a high usurpation of power, scarcely more justifiable than the usurpation of the tyrant who puts down the voice of the people by force. When instructed by the State Legislature, it is the duty of the Senator to obey or resign: when instructed by an undisputed majority of the people who elected him, it is likewise the duty of the Representative to obey or resign.—More glaring is the turpitude of the Senator who disobeys in proportion as his term of office is longer.—When the doctrine of instruction shall be universally conceded, as conceded it must sooner or later be, and when the constituency, whether of Senators in the several State Legislatures, or of Representatives in the people, shall frequently resort to instructions, keeping themselves within the pale of the Constitution as to the measures recommended, then may we anticipate that not only most of the evils which we have witnessed in the last half a dozen years of the legislation of Congress will be remedied, but that improvements will be made which shall ensure the safe and responsible action of the Congress of the United States. * * *

Most unfortunate has it been for the country that an already high tariff of duties had been increased under the idea of protection to those very interests which a high tariff has more than any other cause contributed to injure. Prejudice and party have, however, been partially conquered within the last six years; the duties on many articles have been reduced—on others abolished. If the farmer of New England has his hundred dollars in hand where ten years ago he was a hundred dollars in debt, he may account for a portion of the gain in the lessened profits paid to the merchant from the repeal of those duties. The public debt paid, the tariff still stands to high. If that be further reduced—if the national expenditure be economized as it ought to be—if the operation of the national government be confined to its legitimate action under the Constitution—we will yet present the case of the most intelligent and happy people under the cheapest and most efficient government on earth. It is worthy of attention that the benefits which have flowed from reductions of impost duties during the last six years have not produced a general conviction that further reductions will have a salutary effect. No manufacturing or producing interest has been injured by these reductions: on the contrary, these have derived their full proportion of benefit from the reduction, cheapening consumption to each interest concerned in them equal to that of those engaged in other pursuits. Yet we see the Committee of Manufactures in the Senate of the United States, a few weeks since, reporting against a reduction of the duty on foreign coal—an article indispensable to the poor as well as to the rich—when it is an admitted fact that the producers of American coal have been unable to supply the domestic demand, so that considerable quantities of foreign coal, from necessity, are brought in, paying a severe duty. If the money is not required for the purposes of government, the poor ought not to be taxed for the benefit of that capital which monopolizes the production of coal.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. RUGGLES,

Upon the Bill reported the Committee on military Affairs, making appropriations for fortifications. Delivered in the United States Senate May 12

Mr. PRESIDENT: This bill has been slumbering on the table for more than two months, without any disposition being manifested, by a majority of the Senate, to take it up. The inquiry throughout the country is Where is the fortification bill? All the seaboard—all that part of it which has been already provided with works of defence, is alive to this subject. No measure is more imperiously demanded by the exposed condition of the seaboard, and none more loudly called for, in connexion with liberal appropriations for an increase of the navy, by the general sense of the country.

This matter has been delayed and put off till it is now too late to do much else than to prepare for entering upon the contemplated works at an early period of the next year.—And why it is that this important bill has been postponed to others of much less consequence, and suffered, nay, *made* to lie on the table, while the season for operations has been passing away, I am unable to understand. But I hope the Senate will now settle the details of it, and do what, in my humble apprehension, the Senate ought to have done two or three months ago.

The Senator from Tennessee, who has just taken his seat (Mr. White) appears to understand the secretary of War as recommending in his report on this subject, a postponement of all the new fortifications named in this bill, and the completion of those works only which have been heretofore commenced. But sir, I have not so understood the report. On the contrary the Secretary expressly recommends the construction of fortifications at several points where one have been commenced.

If we are proceed upon the principle that no new works shall be commenced, confining the appropriations to the completion of those already in a state of forwardness, the State I have the honor to represent will still be left without defences. She has no works commenced, and therefore, has none to complete. The views of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Preston,) when this bill was last before the Senate, and which, as I understand it, now comes forward for consideration. The motion was to amend the bill, by striking out the appropriation for the defence of the Kennebec. In making the motion, he announced his intention, also, of moving to strike out all the appropriations for works of the third class, as classified in the report of the Board of Engineers made in 1821; and also to strike out the appropriation for steam batteries. These several motions, it seems, are to be met successively. Now, the Kennebec falls within the third class in that report, and would, therefore, be embraced in the second proposed amendment. But the Senator has thought proper to single out the Kennebec river, for the separate action of the Senate; no doubt supposing it to be a vulnerable point, and more assailable than any other in the bill. He does not choose to attack the whole line of fortifications at once, but to break through it at some chosen point, and then to cut them up in detail. I suppose that would be according to military principles.

It is not my intention, sir, to take up the time of the Senate in advocating the system of national defences, for one part of which this bill provides; for I apprehend that at this day, few are to be found, who are willing to hazard their reputation as statesmen, by calling in question the wisdom of shielding a maritime frontier, and furnishing a navy with convenient and numerous places of resort and refuge. The example of other nations, and the experience of our own; the conquering opinion of distinguished statesmen, and others eminent for their military science; the established policy of our Government, hitherto sustained by all parties; in fine history, example, experience, science, and patriotism—all concur in sustaining the system of national defences, which embraces a navy and fortifications. The recent report of the Secretary of War, upon this subject, which has received so much commendation, fully sustains the principles of the bill under consideration, differing only in some of its details.

Indeed, I do not understand that this system of defence is seriously questioned by the Senator who submitted this motion. There is, however, the honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden,) who the other day, in endeavoring to find sufficient surplus revenue to justify its distribution among the States, took occasion to denounce fortifications on the maritime frontier, as wholly unnecessary to the present and prospective condition of our country. He thought we could do without them. He was opposed to the whole scheme. And I infer from his remarks, that he was also opposed to a navy; for he told us that instead of preventing an enemy from landing on our shores, we ought rather to invite him to land; make room for him to disembark, that those who should be left to recross the Atlantic, might carry back with them such experience of our hostility, as would deter them and others from a similar enterprise thereafter.

'Sir, there is more chivalry than wisdom in such a view of the subject. Fortifications are not so much to prevent an enemy from landing on our coasts, as to shut up our harbors, occlude our ports, and lock up the mouths of rivers, and thus to guard against a sudden attack upon our commercial towns by the fleets of an enemy.

The Senator thinks we should find no great difficulty in chastising an enemy that would have the presumption to land on our shores.—And, sir, he seems to suppose that it would argue imbecility and cowardice to attempt to keep him away from our harbours by those ugly, frowning battlements, and to protect our cities by fortresses. Perhaps he supposes it the wisest and most gallant course to give an enemy's ships of war free access to our commercial towns, and after, he has battered them down to invite him to land and measure swords with us! We should unquestionably give him some evidence of our valor, but I do exceedingly doubt whether he would carry away with him any very high opinion of the wisdom of our protective policy. And should he not accomodate us by accepting our invitation; should he not choose to land and give us battle on shore, we might lose the opportunity of proving even our valor.

But the Senator from South Carolina does not go quite so far. I do not understand him as opposed to this system of public defences.—On the contrary, he claimed for his colleague the distinguished honor of having "fought up" this system of fortifying the maritime frontier, against much opposition and discouragement at the time he was Secretary of War. And so credible did he deem the achievement to his wisdom and patriotism, that he enacted for him a triumphal arch, and fixed his statute upon it, and seemed resolved that it should not be cast down by impious hands, without an effort to sustain it there. The effort, it must be admitted, was a splendid and gallant one. And I trust the honorable Senator, whose name and fame it was intended to prepetuate, will, by his support of this bill, vindicate his claim to the apotheosis designed for him. Yes, sir, I may be permitted to hope that the combined honors of rhetoric and statuary, will call up the distinguished Senator alluded to, to the support of the bill against the assaults made upon it by his eloquent colleague.

Since then, the system of fortifying the maritime frontier is not to be impugned, I ask what is the objection to this bill? One objection is, that it involves too great an expenditure to an unlimited account. At the same time we are told, and from the same quarter whence this objection comes, that our Treasury is full to overflowing—that there is now a surplus in the Treasury of thirty-two or thirty-three millions, with a prospect of some forty-one or forty-two millions by another year; and that it is absolutely impossible to exhaust that surplus or to sponge it up by this scheme of fortifications.—It is asserted that the most liberal, extravagent, profuse appropriation, for this purpose "cannot possibly touch the surplus revenue"—not even *touch* it; that its increase is going on with so much rapidity, prodigality itself, with its utmost strides cannot overtake it. And yet, the Senator says that the amount appropriated by this bill is "alarming." Appropriations which are necessarily so insignificant in amount that they cannot even touch the surplus in the Treasury, are at the same time to be regarded as "alarming" and "appalling," and leading on to a national bankruptcy. How these conflicting views of the subject can be reconciled, I cannot very well understand.

With a view, however, of diminishing the amount appropriated by this bill; it is proposed to strike out the fortification for the defence of Kennebec waters, and that is to be followed by another to strike out the proposed fortification for the Penobscot. My purpose is to resist these propositions as unjust to the State I represent here, unwise in regard to great and important national interests, and as being an utter departure from the constitutional, obligation resting upon Congress to provide for the common defence.

The geographical position of Maine renders the question of fortifying her maritime frontier one of great interest to the State as well as to

the Union. She occupies the intermediate position between the rest of the Union and the possessions of a foreign power. Her ports and harbors are within a few hours' sail of the ports and harbors of a nation that may be, as she has been, our enemy, the coast of that State, for many leagues at sea, is the most frequented cruising ground in time of war, of any portion of the United States: it is literally whitened with our commerce; it is there that an enemy's cruisers would reap their rich harvest of prizes, and do more injury to the cause of the country than they could do at any other point of the Atlantic coast. Leave the coast undefended, and it would be swept as with the bosom of destruction. All the commerce, foreign and coastwise, which is carried on by two hundred and fifty thousand tons of navigation would be swept from the ocean. Our valuable fisheries would be annihilated; and the whole seaboard would be lighted by the conflagration of our ships, our towns our cities, and every thing accessible to an incendiary foe. If the harbors on the coast of Maine should not be fortified and occupied by us, they will in time of war, be occupied by the enemy; if they shall not be made places of refuge and protection, they will be places of exposure and destruction. There are a number of important positions on that coast which would be immediately seized upon by an enemy and made places of rendezvous for his cruisers, privateers, and ships of war; whence they could sally out to intercept our commerce, and "sink, burn and destroy;" and where they could refit and levy contributions of supplies upon the defenceless inhabitants.

Sir, this does not rest upon conjecture; it is matter of history; with us it has been matter of experience. In the last war with England, she at once perceived the advantages of occupying a possition on the coast of Maine. She early fitted out an expedition which seized upon Castine, a position on the Penobscot waters, where the enemy fortified himself; from that position he was enabled to commit havoc & devestation upon our commerce; the number of merchant vessels which that position enabled him to capture I have no means of estimating.

It is for the protection of these waters, the waters of the Penobscot bay and river, that one of these fortifications are designed. There are a number of commercial towns on the bay, whose shipping would in times of peril, seek refuge in the river above the the contemplated fortification. Among them is Belfast, the proposed Atlantic termination of the Belfast and Quebec railroad. Above the position to be fortified are several others and at the head of navigation is the city of Bangor, which ships annually from 300 to 400 millions feet of lumber. This city has just sprung into existence. Six years ago its population was only 2,868; now 9,000. Its increase in wealth and enterprise exceeds even that of its population, and it bids fair to be one of the most considerable cities of the north.

Kennebec river which is proposed to be left defenceless is one of the largest in New England; it is navigable for large ships of war to Bath, and for smaller vessels to Hallowell and Augusta. Bath is a highly commercial town; more shipping is built in the district of Bath than in any other in the State, and a quarter more than is built in all the Southern States put together. Above Bath on the river, there are several thriving and prosperous towns. At the head of navigation is the capital of the State, & at that place is situated the arsenal of the United States. Yes, Mr. President, the United States have there property in buildings and the material of war to a large amount. Would you leave that undefended? Would you leave not only the valuable commerce of that river and adjacent ports, and the thriving towns that adorn its banks, but also your own arsenal exposed & unprotected? Did you erect your buildings there but for the accommodation of your enemy in time of war? Was it to supply him with arms munitions of war that you exposed them on an unfortified river, in as it may be, his own neighborhood, where he could have ready access to them? Sir, to leave the mouth of that river unfortified would be a palpable invitation to an enemy to come and help himself; he would so regard it, and accept the invitation. His very first expedition would be to the capital of the State; without an hours notice or warning, favored by a fair breeze, he would run up the river, set fire to the shipping at Bath demolish that and the other towns above it, seize upon the arsenal, turn its guns upon our capital, and having supplied himself with whatever he might stand in need of from the arsenal, return musing upon the marvellous wisdom of a nation that, with a bloated Treasury, with overflowing coffers, could leave such a position unfortified Shall I be told that the citizens of Maine would be expected to stand by and defend the property of the United States? Leave their own villages & dwellings exposed to pillage and conflagration, and their wives and daughters to the mercy, of a licentious soldiery, to defend your property, which you will not take the trouble to place in a condition of security!

But is there nothing else to be projected by fortifying that coast? Are there no other interests to be regarded! Sir there are there more than half a million of your population, an industrious, moral, enlightened, enterprising, patriotic people, who are neither insensible to what they owe to the National Government, nor ignorant of what the National Government, under the constitution owes to them. The State possesses a great amount of commercial and agricultural wealth, and manufacturing enterprise spreading rapidly over the State. I find by a report made to Congress in 1832, by the Secretary of State, founded on very partial and incomplete returns and estimates, that the manufactures at that time amounted to upwards of seven millions of dollars. They may be safely estimated at the present time of seven millions. Add to this the value of lumber cut and sawed annually estimated at ten millions, and the value of lime manufactured in that State estimated at one million, and we make an aggregate of twenty-two millions independant of its agricultural products. The value of wool alone, in that State in 1832, was estimated from the returns at one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars. It must now exceed two millions. There are no means of estimating the amount of other agricultural products. But I have already shown enough to entitle that "peninsular State," as the Senator calls it, to some little consideration. Not one of the Atlantic States possesses so great natural resources, nor one which is making more rapid progress in wealth and population.

The Senator, in his speech preliminary to the motion under consideration, took occasion to speak of the great amount of exports from the Southern States, and adverted to the amount of exports from Maine. The inference was, that more should be appropropriated for the defence of the Southern, and less for the northern frontier. The returns show only the exports to foreign countries. There are no returns which show the amount of our coastiveness commerce. We must arrive at that by inference and estimation. In 1833, the exports of South Carolina amounted to upwards of eleven millions of dollars. That, with a small amount of exports coastwise, deduction what was retained for home consumption, may be regarded as the product of the labor of the producing class of the population of that State. Some allowance is to be made for what was grown beyond the limits of that State. Maine has a population somewhat less than South Carolina, but it is an industrious, enterprising population of *freemen*. It does not there take one half to keep the other half employed. The product of industry and enterprise in Maine cannot be less than that of South Carolina. I have no doubt it is greater. But the exports from Maine to foreign countries, for 1833, were short of a million of dollars. What then became of the residue of their products, making the same deduction for home consumption? The answer is it was shipped coastwise. The difference then, between the commerce of Maine and that of South Carolina, is this; the latter State shows a greater amount of exports to foreign markets, and the former a greater amount to ports in the United States. They ship more to foreign countries: we ship more coastwise. Now I would ask, which is the most entitled to the fostering care and protection of the Government, the commerce carried on by a State with a foreign nation, or the commerce of the States with one another! How would it be in time of war?—which is the true question in reference our protective policy. Would a cargo of flour shipped from Alexandria or Petersburg be more entitled to protection when destined for Europe; than when shipped to Portland, Bath, or Bangor?—Would you regard as more important the safety of a cargo of cotton, when shipped from Charleston to supply the manufactories of Europe, than when shipped for Boston or Portsmouth for the use of the factories at Lowell or Dover? The answer must be two to one in favor of domestic commerce, which finds a market for the products of one State, and a resource of supplies for another; and Congress is under the same constitutional obligation to protect the commerce carried on between the States, as it is to protect foreign commerce.

Sir, there are other considerations to which I ask the attention of Senators from the south and southwest. It is not difficult to show that the whole south and southwest are directly interested in fortifying the north frontier, especially the frontier, especially the frontier of Maine; and I cannot but marvel that a motion which goes to defeat an appropriation for that purpose, should come from the south. The great amount of exports from the southern States, has been adverted to. The following abstract of the value of exports of domestic produce to foreign countries, for the year 1833. It is made up from the latest returns that have been published:

States.	In Am. ves.	In for. ves.	Total
Louisiana,	16,888,562	6,971,045	23,759,607
Alabama,	4,141,736	1,522,261	5,664,547
Georgia,	5,106 844	2,400,433	7,567,277
South Carolina,	7,256.281	3,864.284	11,119,565
Total of 4 St's,	34,402,473	14,708.073	48,110,564
Virginia,	6,740,003	719,237	5,469,240
North Carolina,	360 012	111,794	471,406
Mississippi,			
Florida,	175.218	14,967	190,185
TotalSouth St's,	38,577,706	15,558 671	54,231,378
United States,	61 286,119	19,738,843	81,024,163

Here we see that the whole amount of the exports of the United States was eighty-one millions; of which forty-eight millions were from the four States of Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina alone. To this must be added a large amount of coastwise exports. Now let me enquire of southern Senators by what means this vast amount is transported to their foreign and domestic markets. Do you ship it in your own vessels? or in foreign vessels? To a very great extent you do not.

Let us see how this is. The following is an abstract of the tonnage built, the tonnage owned, and the permanent registered tonnage in 1833:

Louisiana,	326	60 903	13,100
Alabama,	65	7,540	1,892
Georgia,	517	9,994	2,467
South Carolina,	649	14,059	3,216
Total of 4 States,	1,587	92,495	20,215
Virginia,	5,326	50,407	6,834
North Carolina,	3,012	38,235	6,603
Mississippi,	10	1 003	
Florida,	46	3.757	766
Total of the So. States,	8,002	185,927	34,418
Total of the U. S.	161 626	1,696,149	611,091
Maine,	51,867	225,329	60,499
Portland,	7,850	49,012	
Kennebec	11,214	42,772	
Penobscot,	10,587	49,112	

[To be concluded next week.]

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Monday, June 6th.—A resolution offered by Mr. Wright, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to know what amount of money remains subject to draft, and the amount of revenue arising from the Public Lands and Customs, during the first quarter of the present year; was agreed to.

Mr. Preston's resolution on the subject of four historical paintings for the four vacant niches of the Rotunda was agreed to.

A bill for the relief of certain officers of the sloop of war Boston, was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to extend the time of receiving the proof of certain pre-emption claims, under the act of 19th June, 1834, was considered in committee of the whole. An attempt to postpone this question indefinitely failed. The bill was amended in some measure, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After reading several bills, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, Mr. Mann wished to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the joint resolution from the Senate fixing a day of adjournment, but did not succeed. The joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature, in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and opposed to the expunging resolutions, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Various resolutions were passed, directing committees to inquire into certain claims, &c. Petitions not to permit Arkansas to be admitted to the Union as a slave-holding State, were presented, and a great number of others.

The rules were suspended to admit the resolutions of Mr. Sevier, establishing the northern boundary of Ohio, and the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, appointing special days for their consideration until the subject was disposed of. The House, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

In Senate, June, 7.—Mr. Ewing of Ohio, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to change the mode of conducting the sales of the public lands, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate considered, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill to extend the time for proving and establishing certain pre-emption claims, suspended by the contingent location of certain alleged Choctaw reservations.

A debate occurred, in which Messrs. Ewing, Black, Crittenden, Walker, and King of Georgia participated.

On motion of Mr. King of Georgia, the first section of the bill was stricken out, Yeas 22—Nays 16.

The bill was then laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to extend the charters of certain Banks in the District.

Messrs. Wright and Niles predicated their opposition to the bill chiefly on the stopping of specie payments by one or two of the banks in the number; Mr. Wright dwelling particularly on the nature and alleged course of the panic pressure, so called, which bore upon them.

Mr. Knight spoke briefly in favor of the Bill.

Mr. Benton spoke at great length against the bill, and against banks and paper money generally.

Mr. King of Ala. again vindicated the bill and the banks, and urged especially the distressing results to the District of the failure of the bill, or of any great and sudden change in the currency of the District.

After some farther remarks from Mr. Walker, the Bill was passed. Yeas, 26—Nays, 14.

House of Representatives.—After the disposal of numerous private bills, Mr. Abijah Mann, moved to suspend the rule to take up and consider the joint resolution for the Senate, fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Vanderpoel moved the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Parks of Maine, moved to lay the motion on the table, which motion was negatived.

The question on suspension was taken and lost—yeas, 123; nays 71. Not two-thirds.]

So the House refused to suspend the rule.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bill from the Senate, providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and the pending motions on the reference thereof.

The question was first taken on the motion of Mr. Williams of Kentucky, to commit the Bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas, 97; nays, 96.

The Speaker said that under the 9th rule of the House, he was in this case entitled to a vote, and he accordingly voted in the negative, making—Yeas 97, Nays 97. *So the motion was lost.*

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Carr, to refer the Bill to the Committee on Public Lands. This reference was debated by Messrs. Mercer, Lane, Vinton, Toucey, and Denney.

Mr. Denny moved to commit the Bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same to the House on Wednesday next, without amendment.

Mr. Bouldin proceeded to address the House, and had not concluded when the hour of one having arrived, the Speaker announced the orders of the day.

The House took up the Bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1836; the same having been reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole, with certain amendments.

In Senate June 8.—Reports were made by the Committees on P. O. and Post Roads, Manufactures and Military affairs.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the amendments of the House to the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuities, &c. Several of the amendments of the House were concurred in.

One of the amendments of the House was an increase of the appropriation for the removal of the Creeks, so as to embrace the whole of them, being about 21,000, at $30 a head. The first estimate was for 12,000, at a lower rate. It was asked of the chairman of the committee if it was possible to effect this operation of removing the Creeks during the present year, and the reply was, that if they could be got into the humor, their removal might be effected before the next meeting of Congress.

While this amendment was pending, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the further consideration of the subject was arrested, by a motion made by Mr. Calhoun to lay the whole matter on the table, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to prohibit deputy postmasters from receiving and transmitting certain papers described therein, in the States in which they are or may be prohibited by law.

The question being on the passage of the bill.

A discussion took place, in which Mr. Webster, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Davis, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Walker, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Ewing of Ohio engaged.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows:

Yeas 18, Nays 25. So the bill was lost.

The Senate soon after went into executive session.

House.—Mr. Lawrence made a motion to take up the bill to repeal so much of act of March 2d, 1799, as required the issuing of certificates upon importation of wines. The bill was read a third time and passed.

In Senate.—Thursday June 9, 1836. Mr. Clay, from the committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of certain memorials from the citizens of Maine, respecting the influx of foreigners as dangerous to the country. He also moved to refer the same to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill for the repeal of so much of the act of 1799, as requires that certificates shall be issued on the importation of wines, was read and referred.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL LANDS, &c.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill supplementary to the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union, with the amendment thereto proposed by him, was taken up and considered.

After some explanation by Messrs. Wright and Clay, the bill was passed, in the modified form proposed by Mr. Wright.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Michigan and Arkansas. The House in further execution of the special order, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union.

From the Eastern Argus.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

House. A Bill to raise the pay of the officers in the Revenue Cutter service, passed this morning after some sharp discussion, by 92 majority. Judge Sutherland, Mr. Lawrence, Speight and others, advocated it; while others, whose names I shall omit from my particular respect to their owners, opposed the Bill. I suppose the Revenue service is the most arduous and worst paid, of any connected with the Government—unless it be removing the—deposites! Well, the Commanders of the Cutters have had their pay raised from about $800 to 1500, and the subordinates, proportionably. This will take more of the surplus, say the opposition;—very well, you will have less to quarrel about. I am for having every person connected with the naval service well paid; and it brings but a poor reward, at best, to the son of brine; though his service confers immense advantages on the country. Why do we give a bounty for catching cod?—because we are willing to pay a codger for being pickled for the naval service. A sea life is a sad one after all, and at the best; for there is nothing of a sailor but what 'undergoes a sea-change.'—The Michigan Bill next came up; and they had a long debate on the question, whether, by the Rules, it should go to the Committee of the Whole.—Mr. Wise and Mr. Cushing of Mass, had a word of understanding together, not misunderstanding; for Wise asserted, that if the North intended to restrict Slavery in the South, he would go to impose it on the North. Mr. Cushing merely desired him to repeat this liberal sentiment, that there might be no mistake; and he very obligingly, though a little embarrassed, and spitting cotton, complied with the request.—Mr. Mann of N. Y. argued at length against committing the Bill to the Committee of the Whole, on the ground that it did not involve any appropriation of money. Mr. Boon said he had seen earthquakes, and was not frightened by puppies; and Mr. Vinton said he should not disgrace himself by replying to that argument; and the Chair therefore, decided, that the subject should go to the Committee of the Whole accordingly. And so they 'let it went.' If people could only manage to make the honey-moon last as long as a debate in the Committee of the Whole, I think the sum of connubial bliss would be increased about eighteen and three fourths per centum, (but not per annum,) but I would not have it understood, that the nature of the debate resembles at all the honey-moon;—but when a family get into the Committee of the Whole, then the resemblance is very *striking*.

Senate The Incendiary Bill has been before the Senate till nearly 4 o'clock, when it was entirely extinguished, (to use a catachresis,) by 25 buckets to 19 bellowses; and so it was quenched by a majority of SIX! Mr. Davis, like Aquarius in the Almanac, poured out the waters of his eloquence upon it—Mr. Webster, the Pleiades, rained down a shower of constitutional argument—Mr. Clay, like Eve, shed a few 'natural tears,' but dried them soon;—while my worthy and esteemed friend, Gov. Morris, like Moses, smote Horeb, and a flood of eloquent arguments gushed out upon the subject; but I am sorry to say, he gave Mr. Walker a slight sprinkling from Phlegethon. On the other hand, the bellowses were going to the top of their lungs to keep the Incendiary Bill alive. Mr. Calhoun worked away at the bellows like Vulcan; and Mr. Buchanan, Judge Grundy and Mr. Walker, like his Cyclops: but there were too many anti-phlogistics for the phlogestics; and 'the weaker had to yield to the stronger' according to Mr. Calhoun's favorite theory; and a very beautiful theory it is, *except* when the practice goes against him.

When this Bill passed *to* a third reading the other day, by the casting vote of Mr. Van Buren, it was generally believed it would pass that reading without much doubt or difficulty; and all the opposition cried out, disappointed that they had not caught the Vice President in their trap, 'O! he's sold the free States—he's sold 'em!' The fact is, Mr. Van Buren was chatting away very pleasantly in the recess with Mr. Clay, or some of the rest of the opposition, and because Mr. Calhoun called out for him and interrupted his chat, he was determined to show a proper resentment, and so he gave a casting vote against Calhoun's *(expectations,)* just as the former Vice President gave his caster vote against him—one time. But, *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*—i. e. the Vice President is now *vice versa*, and the prospect of the Presidency, too.—In conclusion—but I forgot Ewing, he was with the water-gods in this day's battle of the Buckets and Bellowses; but he belonged, or rather was the entire, *corpse* reserved; he had only half a word to say; but he insinuated that he would have turned a canal upon the Incendiary Bill, if necessary, though he could find none now in solitude? and on the whole he thought it unnecessary to divirt the course of the Ohio to the subject; and so he voted in the negative, with Clay, Crittenden, Leigh, Goldsborough and Naudain. Mr. Talmadge and Wright voted yea!

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Senate. To recur to the debate of yesterday on the Incendiary Bill, I commend the public most earnestly to its perusal, when it is published. The question of restricting the liberty of the Press, is here fully discussed, on both sides, and with great ability: and yet the public, I apprehend, will have no difficulty in making up a decided opinion instantly. I hope to see the arguments, pro and con, republished in all the papers that can find space for them; and they cannot fill their columns more usefully. It gives me pleasure to say, that Messrs. Clay, Webster and Davis were on the right side of this question, and sustained it ably and manfully; but I have nothing to say against those who espoused the other side—it was doubtless done from the best of motives; but if they had succeeded, the measure would have been of fatal tendency;—because I think the statute could not have been enforced, and this failure would have called for a new and a severer remedy; and its advocates would have said that Congress had admitted the right and power to remedy this evil, because they had legislated upon this subject. When the Presidential election is over, this panic will be past; unless the agitators choose to revive it.—Yesterday the Senate were in Executive Session, advising and consenting to some nominations of officers for the proposed Regiments of Volunteers: some were passed; and others passed over, for further consideration. The Senate, especially the opposition, are very ready to 'advise' about appointments; but very tardy to 'consent.' It is a way they have.

To-day, after considerable discussion, they settled the question, that the Public Lands in Michigan and Arkansas should not be exempt from taxation after they were sold. The measure was chiefly opposed by Mr. Clay with great earnestness and ingenuity, and I may say ability. Mr. Webster thought if the rule was changed, it ought to be by a general law, applicable to all the States and Territories where there were public lands. Mr. Wright, Ewing, and others advocated the liability to taxation;—and carried the point by a beautiful—or, if you like the epithet better, handsome—majority.—Mr. Walker's Pre-emption Bill then came up, and after showing a proper resentment to it, they disposed of it in some manner, which I wot not of. And next came the Bill for regulating the Public Deposites, upon which Mr. Wright gave his views at length. The Committee by general consent have given him the entire lead in this measure; though he would have taken it through the ability of his talents and influence, if they had refused it. There is no such thing as parrying this Senator's candor, fairness and logic; they are a triple shield no shaft of malice or argument can pierce. He had the address and ability to secure the unanimity of the committee on almost every propos

sition contained in the Bill; and to-day he pointed out and remarked upon several ambiguities of phraseology it contained, which the Committee readily admitted, and were ready to have removed. He added one amendment, substantially, that the 'Deposite Banks should fulfil all the duties that had been required of the United States Bank and its Branches, as Depositories of the public moneys.' He suggested some other minor amendments, which the committee at once concurred in. My worthy friend Leigh, without saying a word, came round in the most friendly and obliging manner to Mr. Wright's desk, to look over the Bill and insinuate suggestions in the most winning smiles;—and Mr. Linn also coming up to the desk, Virginia extended the right hand of fellowship to him, and they gave each other a tourniquet gripe, in one long, affectionate demisemiquaver, that thrilled even to my own finger's ends.—The Senate paid the most marked attention to the Senator from New York, whose remarks seemed to produce satisfaction, as well as conviction. Mr. C ay seemed to forget his Land Bill, Mr. Webster the ghost of the 'three millions, and Judge White the Presidency: and Ewing,—I always forget him,—the 'solitude' of the Canals. It was really, quite a pleasant scene, and such as I have rarely seen exhibited in the Senate; and to crown the whole, the charms of the gynieeum were most radiantly shed down upon the head of the Statesman, surrounded it like a halo of immortality.

House. The admission of Michigan and Arkansas came up in the Committee of the Whole and the members took that opportunity, to vacate the seats. Mr. Bond of Ohio spoke at length, and others followed him. The House will set late to-night, as they are determined to report the Bill before they rise.

Reis Effendi.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 21, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

☞ NOTICE. Our friends who are indebted to us for the Democrat for more than one year, are respectfully requested to settle the same. Our Advertising friends whose accounts are of more than three months standing would confer a favor by advancing the rhino.

The Court of Common Pleas held in this town last week adjourned on Friday in the forenoon, having disposed of all the actions ready for trial both on the old and new docket. Four civil causes were submitted to the Jury and a verdict was obtained on only one. There was one indictment against four individuals in this town for a riot, and disturbing the proceedings of a school last winter. The defendants were found guilty, but as the case was not an aggravated one, a nol pros was entered after verdict, upon payment of costs.

We would call the attention of our readers, and of the democratic party in this County and District to the notice contained in this day's paper for a Convention to be held in this place on the 25th of July next, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various offices to be filled at the next fall elections. Experience has taught us that this is the best mode of concentrating public opinion, and although this like everything else may be abused or perverted, yet it wants only the attention of the people to be made subservient to their best interests. Let the people in the various towns select delegates and let those delegates ascertain and express the wishes of their townsmen, and the result will be union and harmony. But if candidates are selected beforehand by a few ambitious or interested individuals, and then delegates are chosen, with a secret understanding that they will support these candidates regardless of the wishes of the towns they represent, the people may be dissatisfied but can only blame their own supineness and negligence. They have an interest in these selections, and should feel it and make it felt. The ambitious will use exertions, the profligate will intrigue and cabal, and the unprincipled will bargain and use corruption to effect their object, but the people may control them all if they choose, or they may look on with indifference and permit the consummation of their schemes; but let them not complain of the result. In this County and District we stand secure in the confidence of our strength, but we must remember that our strength consist in the support of public opinion, that when we assume to dictate, lead, or control, we shall sink into weakness and insignificance. Important political principles are being agitated both in our national and State affairs, and it behoves the democratic party to confide their interests to men whose principles we both know and can trust—to those who will feel their responsibility to the whole people as being their choice, and not to a few individuals to whom they are indebted for a temporary notoriety. Let us then by attention avoid the dissensions which have elsewhere distracted our friends, and as we are strong in the principles of democracy let us be strong and undivided in their support.

Many of our exchange papers are filled with the account of the trial of the profligate Robinson for the murder of the prostitute Ellen Jewett. This trial has produced an excitement nearly or quite equal to that felt in the case of Avery. The press has indulged the morbid appetite of those who love to feast upon the details of such occurrences. It is offered as a justification of those publications that they serve as a warning to the young and to deter them from practices which lead to such results. We doubt the efficiency and practical benefit of this mode of teaching lessons of morality. We fear that an effect is generally produced the reverse of that which is proposed to be intended.

A Probate Court will be holden at the Probate Office in this County on Tuesday next.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet at New York, we have Charleston papers to Saturday evening.

The Charleston Mercury of the 4th, states that a gentleman from Augusta, who arrived in town the previous evening, informed that nothing new respecting the Creek Indians had been received there. A number of wagons were in readiness to convey the provisions intended for the troops to the seat of war.

Our informant left Columbus on Tuesday evening (says the Mercury;) he states that Generals Scott and Jessup arrived there the evening previous; they were organizing the troops the day he left, to march immediately into the Creek nation.

The latest. The Charleston Patriot of Saturday afternoon, says—

A passenger, arrived last evening by the railroad, states that deputation of eighteen Creeks had reached Columbus last Monday evening from Neamachoo, the head of the tribe, supposed to be the *messengers of peace*, and that they had been detained there to await the arrival of Gen. Scott, and Col. Jessup; but as our informant left Tuesday morning early he did not know the result of the conference.

Some of the negroes which the Creeks had captured, and who had escaped, state that the hostile portion of the tribe had made several attempts to cross the Chattahoochie for the purpose of getting into Florida, but they had been prevented from effecting their design, in consequence of the high state of the river from the recent rains. They represent the force of the Creeks to be 1200 warriors."

Washington June, 1, 2 o'clock A. M. Letters have been received here, stating that Black Hawk and another chief equally potent, had sent the "War (Wampum) Belt" to the northwestern Indians. Thus our Indian difficulties are increasing. All the missing mails, with the exception of those known to have been destroyed, have arrived here safe, through the Creek county.

It is said that an express had arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, stating that the passengers who left there on Monday week, had all been murdered by the Indians, and that the bridge over the Chutonac, at Columbus had been destroyed. [Journal of Commerce.]

The instrumedtal survey of the *Belfast and Quebec Rail-Road* was commenced last Monday under the direction and superintendence of Col. S. H. Long, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers. But one party is now in the field, although Col Long has collected the elements principally of a second party, which will probably be organized on the arrival of their instruments now on board of the Boston Packet, on her way to Belfast. It is understood that one of the surveying parties, after arriving at the summit level, between Belfast and the Kennebec, will proceed to survey the northern extremity of the route, at the Province Line.

From the high character for energy and efficiency of the chief engineer, we have no doubt that the survey will be prosecuted with vigor; and that it will be such, when completed, as to justify the expectations of the warmest friends of this truly magnificent enterprize.

Belfast Journal.

☞The Editor of the Augusta Banner says he has made diligent inquiry of the Records at the State-House, and of the proper officers, and is satisfied that the vote to publish in the newspapers the Report of the Bank Committee of the last Legislature, recommending a State Bank, was afterwards reconsidered, and the whole subject was *indefinitely postponed*. This alters the case. The State Bank question was not referred to the next Legislature and the people for a final decision, but the last Legislature condemned the project, and voted that the "petitioners have leave to withdraw." The Legislature by this act undoubtedly saved a long wordy war, which would at last have been settled in the same way, with a loss to the State of some hundred dollars paid to the printers. The question now presents itself in a different shape, and under different auspices, and stript of its chief importance. It is but a mere shadow of what it would have been, had the Legislature thought proper to bestow a friendly notice upon the young Sampson. But his young locks were trimmed, and we trust they will be cut off as often as they grow to give him strength.

Bangor Republican.

☞The Editor of the Kennebec Journal says he "should like to know whether it is true, as has been reported, that the corporators of the Globe Bank, incorporated last winter in Bangor, has sold out their charter to two or three persons for ten thousand dollars," "by evasion of the law?" This is the current report here, and what strengthens is, that when the Bank was organized by the choice of officers, one of these "two or three persons" was elected President, and appointed a Cashier to suit him, notwithstanding the situation had been promised by some of the corporators to other individuals. Whoever may have control of the Globe Bank, or whatever a Bank charter may be worth, one thing is certain, that "two or three persons" in Bangor, by "an evasion of law" once attempted to "*accommodate the public*" by uttering bills of the denomination of one dollar, but the accommodating public would not have the *worthless rags*—does the phrase "pall upon the public ear?"—Bangor Rep.

Many of the newspapers contain glowing descriptions of the fertility of Texas, the healthfulness of the climate, &c. It may be healthier than Louisiana, but probably the soil is not so rich—climate about the same, being in the same latitude. We must bear in mind that most of these accounts are written by speculators in Texan lands, and by those who wish to invite volunteers to carry on the war with Mexico.—The Texan Government offers large bounty in lands to men who join their army.

Kennebec Jour.

Mr. James Brooks, the correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, has returned from his European tour.

Extract from a letter dated Galveston Island, 10th of May, 1836.

I have this moment parted with Santa Anna and Almonte, whom the cabinet take with them to Velasco, which for a while will be the seat of government. They are both under great apprehensions for their personal safety—though I have no doubt their lives will be spared—and disliked leaving here very much. Santa Anna embraced me in the most cordial and affectionate 'Mexican' manner on parting. He and Almonte were kept on board the Invincible until the moment of their departure. Notwithstanding his cruelties, I could not help pitying the President of Mexico, as I escorted him from the side of the vessel to the steamboat. His eyes were suffused with tears. The steamboat was crowded to overflowing—music playing a quick American air—smiling faces all around even amongst the lowest classes, who had lost their all.

The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on Saturday week. A bill to prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars was rejected by a vote of 66 to 106. A bill to abolish capital punishment was also rejected after a long discussion by a vote of 64 to 124. Resolutions were passed declaring that Congress has no right to interfere with slavery in the respective States, and against the expediency of interfering with it in the District of Columbia.

A grand project is in agitation, in the State of New York, for uniting the waters of the great western lake with those of the Atlantic, by a ship and steamboat canal. The plan is to improve the navigation of the Oswego and Onedia rivers, and Oneda lake, and extend a deep and wide canal from the latter to the valley of the Mohawk, at Utica; and from that point to take the channel of that river, or construct a large canal along its valley, to the tide waters of the Hudson.

We are always hearing stories about the crops being cut off. They generally come from persons who have the commodity on hand. Paragraphs are now afloat stating that the cotton is ruined by heavy rains, and the wheat by the Hessian fly.

Acquittal of Robinson. This Trial has excited nearly as much attention as did that of E. K. Avery, in 1833, was brought to a close at one o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Jury retired for about fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was hailed with boisterous cheers by the people both in and outside the court. When the verdict was pronounced Robinson for the first time during the trial (says the Journal of Commerce) exhibited signs of emotion, and burst into a flood of tears.

In a recent debate in the Senate, some of the whig members complained bitterly of the *uncourteous terms* which were employed in reference to that *amiable* bloodhound, Santa Anna. In the session of 1834, when (in the Senate) epithets were daily and hourly applied to Gen. Jackson, which would not have been tolerated in any taproom or bowling alley this side of Mason and Dixson's line, these *scrupulous* whigs were *as easy as old Tilley.*—Salem Ad.

It is said that among the papers taken by the Texans from General Cos, there were letters from no less than *five different* ladies, *all of whom he had engaged to marry.* We believe the young rascal is only sixty-five years old.

A young girl at New York recently died with such mysterious symptoms as to induce a *post mortem* examination of the body. It was discovered that her life was terminated by the habit of chewing slate pencil and india rubber, a practice of general prevalence among school children.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday morning, as the frigate United States was dropping down the bay, the mizzen top-gallant-mast broke short off, in the wake of the cap, causing three men to fall to the deck, two of whom were killed instantly; the other had both his legs broken, and was otherwise injured.—[Jour. of Com.]

Late planted potatoes which are gathered in before ripe are far the best for seed the next year. If kept in a warm dry place in a cellar they will be much earlier, likely to produce more abundantly the next year, and will be as good for use the following spring, though they may not be so good in the fall.

Mr. Moody's opinion relative to planting late unripe potatoes is corroborated by an article originally published in Loudon's Gardiner's Magazine, and published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 409, in which it is stated, that the ripe potatoe, having performed all its operations, becomes more inert; but the circulation of the sap in the unripe tuber having been stopped, it starts more readily and with greater vigor when planted: the one seems to die, worn out age, the other seems accidentally to have fallen asleep and when awoke possesses an unspent vigor and energy.—N. E. Farmer.

Legal Phrenology.—Judge Simmons, of the Boston Police Court, is the first Judge who has admitted into Court the principles of Phrenology. Should the science ever become what its diciples expect, Mr. Simmons will be regarded as one of the boldest and wisest men of his age. Should it be scouted as its opponents anticipate, he will be regarded as an enthusiast, whose zeal out runs his knowledge. Such is the nature of Fame.—Bangor Adv.

OLD HUMPHREY ON FITS.

Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent perscriptions, and as I shall charge you nothing for them, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself; and I dare say that you are also: so now for my perscriptions.

For a fit of passion walk into the open air;—you may speak your mind to the winds, without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for an hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of the jail, and you will be convinced,

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition, go into the churchyard and read the grave stones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden and afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity and fear, whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician; 'Cast thy burden on the Lord and he will sustain thee.'

In consequence of the high price of provisions, the Hotel keepers in Portland have raised their prices 25 cents per day.

Vapor Baths vs. Hydrophobia.—A French Physician, being seized with hydrophobia, and entertaining no expectation of recovery, went into a vapor bath, heated to 42 degrees Reaumur (126 Fahrenheit,) as the easiest means of suffocation. To his astonishment the whole symptoms vanished at once, and he has never since had the slightest recurrence of this dreadful disease. By the same means he has cured upwards of eighty patients.

Nineteen packets for Europe, and about three hundred other vessels went to sea from New York on Wednesday.

NOTICE,

To Oxford Congressional District Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Congressional District, are requested to meet by their Delegates in Convention at Paris Court-House, on *Wednesday the fifteenth day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M.*, to select a candidate to be supported by the people in said District at the next election to represent them in the Twenty-fifth Congress of the United States.—Towns entitled to a Representative to the Legislature are requested to send two delgates each. Classed towns and Plantations are requested to send one delegate each.

Per Order, District Committee.

Rumford, June 11, 1836.

Oxford County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of Oxford County are requested to meet by their delegates in convention at the Court-House on Paris Hill on *Wednesday the fifteenth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.* to nominate a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, Candidates for two Senators in the next Legislature, a Candidate for Register of Deeds, also a Candidate for County Treasurer for said County, to be supported at the next election. Towns entitled to a Representative in the Legislature are requested to send two delegates each, and the classed Towns and Plantations one delegate each.

Per order of the County Committee.

Rumford, June 11, 1836.

To the Baptist Church and Society.

The Members of the Baptist Church are hereby requested to meet at the Baptist Meeting-House in Paris on SATURDAY *the twenty-fifth day of June, inst., at two o'clock P. M.* for the purpose of devising ways and means for the support of a Minister, and all other necessary business that may come before said Meeting.

A punctual attendance is requested.

Paris, June 18, 1836.] JOHN PORTER.

MARRIED.

In Turner, 12th inst, by Ezekiel Martin, Esq. Rev. B. B. Murray to Miss Lucy Cobb of Turner.

In Augusta, Henry Carter, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Bridgton, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Caldwell of Augusta.

In Hallowell, Mr. Hiram Fuller to Miss Sarah F. Whittier.

DIED.

In Turner, Mr. Benj. Conant, aged 80, a revolutionary soldier.

In Freedom, Mr. Stephen Smith, aged 65, a revolutionary soldier.

In Poland, Sally Dunn, daughter of Josiah Dunn, Esq aged 12.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH LARY, Jr.

late of Gilead in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed the creditors to exhibit and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of the deceased in said Gilead, on the last Saturday in July and August next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

JAMES BURBANK, } Com'rs.
CURATIA TWITCHEL, }

Gilead, May 24, 1836. 3 * 45

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction (unless previously redeemed,) at the store of the subscriber in Oxford, on *SATURDAY the thirtieth day of July next, at two o'clock P. M.* all the right, title, and interest which REUBEN BLAIR of Poland, has to a certain piece of land situated in the town of Oxford, containing about 50 acres, the same lying on the East side of Thompson Pond, and near the road leading from Craigies Mills to Meguire Hill (so called) in the town of Poland.

JOHN J. PERRY, Dept. Sh'ff.

Oxford, June 18, 1836. 3w 45

Astray.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the last of April or first of May, *one yearling STEER*, and *one yearling HEIFER*, with one ear cut of square and the other hollow. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

Paris, June 15, 1836. 3w 45

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business at his "OLD STAND" in Norway-Village.—He feels grateful for past patronage and solicits a continuance.

All business in his line attended to with promptness, and work done in a workmanlike and fashionable style. Cutting done on reasonable terms and at short notice.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, EIGHT or TEN GIRLS as Apprentices.

Norway-Village, May 30, 1836. 42

NEW GOODS.

HUBBARD & HOWE,

[Norway-Village.]

HAVE just received from Boston, a prime assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be soled at very low prices, among which are the following, viz:—

Broadcloths,

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, Green, Dahlia and Adilaid.

CASSIMERES,

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light.

SILKS,

Blue, Black, and Blue-black, Gro de Swiss, col'rd poult de Soie do., Gro de Nap do., Synshaw, light, fig'd, plain, ribbed, and changeable.

FLORENCES,

Striped, plaid, &c.—Pongee, Silk stripe, &c.—Ladies and Gents. Hose—Coloured and white Gloves, Kid, beaver, and deerskin do.

GINGHAMS,

Striped, plaid, plain, and check.—Silk and cotton Cravats, and pocket H'd'k'fs.—Table cloths, crash, diappers, cambric, muslin, linnen cambric, linen, sheeting, and shirting, bleached and unbleached.

CALICOES,

50 pieces English, French, and American, of various figures, colours, qualities, and prices.

LACES,

Bobinett, Grecian, Lace Footing, Edging, &c.

VESTINGS,

Black satin, blue-black, black, changeable, clarat, and brown silk Velvet.

India rubber Suspenders, ticking, batting, wicking, warp yarn, cotton thread, sewing silk, pins, needles, &c. &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Misses' Prunella and Kid SLIPS.

—LIKEWISE—

Gents. Silk and Fur HATS.—W. I. Goods.—Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware.

Joiner's Tools of every description, with a great variety of other articles usually kept in a country Store, which they offer to the public for inspection, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash, or in exchange for lumber or produce, as can be purchased elsewhere. "No Mistake."

☞Purchasers who are desirous of a Good Bargain are most respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

May 17th, 1836. is tf 40

NOTICE.

DOCT. J. M. BUCK would inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health that he will be happy to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Paris, May 16.

Dentistry.

GEO. B. RAWSON,

DENTIST,

Paris-Hill, Me.

[Call at Doct. J. M. Buck's Office.]

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction at the dwelling house of the late RUSSELL HUBBARD in Paris, on Friday the 24th inst. at ten o'clock A. M.

Two Cows and all the Farming tools and household furniture belonging to said deceased's Estate.

HIRAM HUBBARD Executor.

Paris, June 13, 1836.

More New Books.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE,

Mrs. Hemans' Poems.—Mrs. Sigourney's Poems.—Rosamond.—Young Wife's Book—Young Lady's Sunday Book—Letters of Adam Clarke—Letters of a London Clergyman—Sabbath School Teacher—Tree & its Fruits—Peep of Day—Down the Hill—Bay & Birds—Parley's Ornothology—Village Boys—Parley's History U. S. for children—The House I live in—Pastor's Sketch Book—Spring's Hints—The Pillow—Two Apprentices—Redeemer's Tears—Card Cases—Visiting Cards—Paper, &c. &c. Also, a new lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, Gold Jewelry, &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 9, 1836. tf 39

Stray Mare.

THIS day delivered to me by B. Tongue of Turner for the purpose of impounding, a dark sorrel mare eight years old with a small white spot in her forehead, said mare having strayed into the enclosure of said Tongue. The owner is hereby notified thereof, and requested to pay all charges on account of said mare and take her away.

CUSHING PHILLIPS,

Turner, May 30, 1836.] Pound-keeper of Turner.

Notice to Log Owners.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the owner or owners of logs hereinafter described, which have been lodged upon his land in Turner, to pay damages and remove the same without delay:

9 logs marked P. T. 6 logs marked ⅓. N. 1
4 " " X H X. 3 " " X. A.
2 " " X. H. N. X. 1 " " X. Y. I.

Turner, Me. May 25th, 1836.]4*] JONA. FISK.

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Ridder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. aply28

Massacre at Roanoke. The following letter from Col. F. G. Gibson, gives an interesting account of the attack on Roanoke by the Creeks, on the night of the 13th ult.—and of his wonderful escape:—

'No apprehension was felt of an attack, the men had nearly all gone out to Lumpkin, not more than 20 men in camp, which was near the warehouse. I was sleeping in my own room, Gazaway (Williams) was up stairs alone—just before day break I was awakened by the firing of the Indians—at that moment three fired through the window at my bed. I sprang out of bed, and on looking around could distinguish them at each window—I ran into the dining room where I found every window occupied by two to three, and whenever I passed they fired on me. I determed to sell my life as dearly as possible, feeling confident my last hour had come—caught up my gun—hallowed to Gazaway to make his escape—burst open the door going into the passage, when a volley was discharged at my breast—closed it and ran to the other door, determined to hazard all in endeavoring to join the men at camp—on opening it two fired, and a number approached—I fired, shut the door, caught up another gun, opened and ran out of the door—from the door to the fence, I passed through the midst of 20 or 30 all shooting as fast as they could fire, some laying down—I ran so near that their powder burnt my clothes—met a number at the fence, got through all untouched except a blow given with a gun or something else, which nearly arrested me.—I then finding the men flying in all directions, reached and found a thick place of bushes growing over the branch—laid down in the water below the spring, the Indians passing within a few paces, constantly expecting every moment to be butchered. Shortly afterwards, Talbot, Capt. Horn, (who was wounded,) and another gentleman pursued by several Indians, came to my retreat. I then gave up again all earthly hope of escape, and told them I had determined to run down and jump into the river. They insisted on my staying and all dying together.—As our Maker would have it, the savages at that time commenced burning houses to which their attention was chiefly drawn, and we lay until 12 o'clock, suffering all that man could suffer, in the cold water from the spring. On coming out was so benumbed with cold and bruises, could not walk up the hill. On reaching the bluff, discovered to our great joy a party of soldiers had come to our relief and that the Indians had fled. We reached Lumpkin about dark.'

Forgery.—Most of our business community were surprised to learn, on Friday morning last, that Isaac Thompson, auctioneer, of this town, had absconded after committing numerous forgeries of checks and notes, most of which he got shaved, *confidentially*, at from 25 to 50 per cent. discount. He also borrowed money from many of his neighbors as a favor, which he carried off, and this though not so criminal as his forgeries in the eye of the law, is even stronger evidence of moral turpitude. It has been supposed that he had fled to Canada or New Brunswick, but it is now asserted that he was seen on Monday in Belgrade. Thompson is an Englishman; he came here from Quebec some three years ago. His wife, whom he married in Quebec, is now here with three children, destitute. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, perhaps 35 years old well proportioned round face, small mouth, even teeth, ruddy complexion, brown hair, lively bright blue eyes with every external appearance of frankness, good nature, and honesty. He is a good singer, and fond of company, and may be known by his rapid manner of speaking, as if he were trying how many big stories he could tell in half a minute. Kennebec Jour.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

ANECDOTES

Of Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice of England.

Sir Matthew Hale, in writing to his children on the duties they were called to observe, thus speaks of the Sabbath;—'I have, by long and sound experience, found that the due observance of this day, and the duties of it, have been of singular comfort and advantage to me. The observance of the day, has ever had joined to it a blessing upon the rest of my time; and the week that hath been so began hath been blessed, and prospered to me. On the other side, when I have been negligent of the duties of this day, it has been unsuccessful, and unhappy to my own secular employments, so that I might easily make an estimate of my successes, the week following by the manner of my passing this day. And this I do not write lightly, or inconsiderately, but upon a long and sound observation and experience.'

Sir Matthew Hale when chief baron of the exchequer, was very exact, and impartial in his administration of justice. He would never receive any private addresses, or recommendations from the greatest persons in any matter in which justice was concerned. One of the first peers of England, went once to his chamber, and told him, that having a suit in law to be tried before him; he was then come to acquaint him with it, that he might the better understand it when it should be heard in court;—upon which Sir Matthew interrupted him and said, he did not deal fairly to come to his chamber about such affairs; for he never received any information of causes but in open court, where both parties could be heard alike, and would not suffer him to go on. The Duke went away and complained of it to the king, as a rudeness that was not to be borne. But his Majesty bade him content himself that he was no worse used, and added, 'He would have used me no better, had I gone to solicit him in one of my own causes.'

A circumstance transpired in one of his circuits, which was sometime censured as an affectation of unreasonable strictness; but it flowed from his exactness to the rules he had set himself. 'A gentleman that had a trial at the assizes, sent him a buck for his table; when he heard his name at the calling of the trial, he asked, 'if he was not the same person who had sent him the venison.' To which the gentleman answered, 'that he never sold the venison, and that he had done nothing to him, which he did not do to every judge, that had gone that circuit.' This was confirmed by several gentlemen then present; but all would not do, for the Lord Chief Baron had learned from Solomon, 'that a gift perverteth the ways of judgment,'—and therefore, he would not suffer the trial to go on till he had paid for the present, upon which the gentleman withdrew the record.—And at Salisbury, the Dean, and chapter, having, according to custom, presented him with six sugar loaves in his circuit, he would not accept the present, being about to try a cause of theirs.

It is said of Chief Justice Hale, that he frequently invited his poor neighbors to dinner with him. He sent provisions from his own table, to those who were sick, and could not come, and he did not confine his bounties to his own parish; but gave supplies to the neighboring parishes as occasion required. He always treated the old, the needy, and the sick, with the greatest tenderness and care. Common beggars he considered in another view. If any of these met him on his walks or came to his door, he would ask such as were capable of working, *why they went about so idly?* If they answered it was because they could not get employ, he would sometimes send them to some field, to gather all the stones in it, and lay them in a heap; and then pay them liberally for their pains. Having done this, he would send his carts and cause them to be carried to such places of the highway, as needed mending.

Sir Matthew Hale died 1776, aged sixty-seven years.

CONSUMPTION.

One bright day in June, as I was sitting in my room, I was suddenly aroused from my revery by a sharp and sudden pain, that shot through my breast, and when it left me I fainted away. I was a little alarmed by this circumstance, but thought the air might relieve me. I walked out and ascended a hill at the back of the house.—My attention being now aroused and directed towards myself, I was altered to find my breath so short that I was forced several times to stop in the ascent. A low, short cough, which I had not heeded before now struck me as a warning, which I ought to prepare myself to obey. That evening, as I looked in the glass for the first time for several weeks with any care in the survey, I perceived that my apprehensions were corroborated by the change in my appearance. My cheeks were fallen, and I detected in their natural paleness that hectic which never betrays its augury. I saw that my days were numbered, and I lay down to my pillow that night with the resolve to prepare for death. The next day when I looked over my scattered papers,—when I saw the weighty schemes I had commenced, and recalled the long and earnest absorption of all my faculties which even that commencement had required,—I was seized with a sort of despair. It was evident that I could perform nothing great, and as for trifles, ought they to occupy the mind of one whose eye was on the grave?—There was but one answer to this question. I committed my fragment's to the flames; and now there came, indeed, upon me a despondency I had not felt before. I saw myself in the condition of one who, after much travail in the world, has found a retreat and built himself a home, and who in the moment he says to his heart "now thou shalt have rest!" beholds himself summoned away. I had found an object—it was torn from me—my staff was broken and it was only left for me to creep to the tomb, without easing by and support the labor of the way. I had coveted no petty aim—I had not bowed my desires to the dust and mire of men's wishes—I had bade my ambition single out a lofty end, and pursue it by generous means. In the dreams of my spirit, I had bound the joys in my existence to this one aspiring hope, nor had I built that hope on the slender foundations of a young inexperience—I had learned I had thought I had toiled, before I ventured in my turn to produce. And now between myself & the fulfilment of schemes that I had wrought with travail and to which I looked for no undue reward—there yearned the eternal gulf. It seemed to me as if I was condemned to leave life at the moment I had given to life an object. There was a bitterness in these thoughts which it was not easy to counteract. In vain I said to my soul, "Why grieve? Death itself does not appal thee. And after all, what can life's proudest objects bring thee better than rest?" But we learn at last to conquer our destiny by surveying it: there is no regret which is not to be vanquished by resolve. And now, when I saw myself declining day by day I turned to those more elevating and less earthly meditations, which supply us, as it were with wings, when the feet fail. They have become to me dearer than the dreams which they succeed, and they whisper to me of a brighter immortality than that of Fame.—*Bulwer's Conversations of an Ambitious Student.*

When Philip V passed through Mont L'-Henri, on his way to take possession of the throne of Spain, the priest of the place went out to meet him, at the head of his congregation, and thus addressed him: 'Long harrangues, sir, are fatiguing to the speaker and tedious to the hearer, I will therefore sing you something.'—It was a piece of a few stanzas in the praise of the monarch, who was so well pleased that when it was finished he cried *Da capo.* The parson cheerfully repeated his song, and the King ordered ten louis d'ors to be given to him. The parson in his turn cried *Da capo,* and Philip, for the sake of the joke, gave him ten more louis d'ors.

Gratitude and Munificence.—We learn by the Boston Transcript, that the Directors of the Barnstable County Mutual Insurance Company have presented the full amount of *five dollars* to a Mr. Hawes, for saving a house and store from fire, on one of the coldest days of the past winter. The Boston Post adds that one of the Insurance Companies of that city added to the above munificent donation, the splendid sum of *two dollars.* The man lost *five* fingers by his efforts at the fire. For these losses he has been paid the good and valuable consideration of *two dollars a finger.* Could he dispose of the rest of his limbs at this rate, he would be master of a snug little sum. Who shall say that corporations have no souls?

Waking up the Wrong Passenger.

A military gentleman some time ago called upon a young lawyer for the purpose of collecting a fine for his non appearance 'armed and equipped' as the law directs. Knowing that lawyers are slippery fellows to handle, and that there might be no loop hole for the present one to escape, he thought, before venturing to broach the subject of the fine, it would be well enough to get the lawyer's opinion upon some point in relation to his duty in the premises. In this way,' thought he, 'if he refuses to poney up the money—I shall have him on the hip—his testimony against himself.' So he began in a sly familiar way, to put his various questions—which were all answered to his satisfaction.—'Oh! squire by the way—I like to have forgot, I have a little fine here against you.' 'How much?' 'Only two dollars—and my orders are to sue, if not paid.' 'Well,—here, guess we might as well square on the spot,—and the lawyer handed him a bill he had made out while they were talking, in which he was made 'Dr. for legal advice just given, $10. The Col. didn't give him a second glance—but dropped it, and was 'off,' swearing like a trooper'—anathematising the whole posse of lawyers in general, and the young squire in particular.

National Eagle.

Wrapping and Writing Paper,

CHEAP,

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

—ALSO—

ROSS' ARCTIC VOYAGE. Narrative of the recent voyage of Captain Ross to the Arctic Regions,—in the years 1829-30-31-32-33, and a notice of Captain Back's Expedition; with a Preliminary sketch of Polar Discoveries, from the Earliest Period to the year 1829. First American edition

BLAKE'S ASTRONOMY
Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.
Town Officer.
Young Reader.
Peter Parley's First Book of History.
do Second do do.
do Geography.
Colburn's First Lesson in Arethmetic.
PAINTS and DRAWING PAPER.
Toy Books.
Justice Execution Blanks.

Norway, June 4, 1836.] W. E. GOODNOW.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the subscriber as Pound Keeper of East Livermore by J. S. Haines, a black Mare, supposed to be six or seven years old, said beast was taken up in the highway, May the 30th, and was impounded as an estray. The owner is requested to pay all legal and just charges and take said horse away.

COLUMBUS HAINES.

East Livermore, June 4th 1836.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commssioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JAMES FARRIS, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed the creditors to exhibit and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Joseph Farris in said Hebron, on the third Saturday in June, September, and November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

GIDEON CUSHMAN, Jr.
DANIEL BEARCE.

Hebron, May 24, 1836. 3 w 43

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of William Chamberlain, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and we shall attend on Saturday the 27th day of August and Saturday the nineteenth of November next, at the dwelling house of William Frost, Esq in said Rumford, at one of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

WILLIAM FROST,
JOHN THOMPSON.

Rumford, May 24th, 1836. 3 w 43

CAUTION.

REBECCA DEAN, my wife having left my bed & board without any just cause, and carried away with her my three youngest children, together with many articles of my personal property.—This is to forbid all persons from harbouring or trusting them on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, or for their support. EDMUND DEAN.

Paris June 7, 1836

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting my Husband, CYRUS BESSE, on my account, as I know of no property of his except an old Military Sword, and am resolved to pay no more debts of his contracting after this date.

MARY V. BESSE.

Paris, June 3d 1836.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, MARY V. BESSE and two small children have left my bed and board, without just cause of complaint, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

Paris, May 23, 1836.] [42] CYRUS BESSE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account are request to settle and pay the same immediately.—If they prefer settling with him they had better call soon, as his demands may be left with an Attorney for collection.

TIMOTHY FORD.

Portland, April 5, 1835. tf34

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express the gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tartar arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either for fign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞*DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stoma h.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WM E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!!!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the Largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Capt. Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published, without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has now been so long established as to render it too well known to well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics.—The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are a, reasably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enables its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of each of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each district map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

***The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements. 42

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris *lately* occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as *general* an assortment of Goods as is *usually* kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Shutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 18 tc

Sandwich, October, 1835. tf10

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Maine Monthly Magazine,

COMPRISING

The Portland Magazine and The Eastern Magazine.

ON the first day of July next, will be issued the first number of THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE Edited by CHARLES GILMAN.

In order to form a Magazine worthy of support, and creditable to a State, which, in other points of view, is attaining an important rank in the Confederacy, the Proprietors of *'The Portland Magazine,'* and *'The Eastern Magazine,'* have deemed it expedient to unite these two periodicals under the above general title, and to publish the united work simultaneously at Portland and Bangor. The contributors to the pages of these Magazines comprise some of the best writers in the Union, who, it is confidently expected, will continue their efforts. Arrangements have also been made to add others to the list, whose names are favorably known in the republic of letters. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, having relinquished the editorial department to Charles Gilman, Esq. who has for five months past conducted *'The Eastern Magazine,'* will travel the present season, and will continue her labors as contributor to the *'Maine Monthly.'* The Editor will endeavor, with the assistance which he expects to receive, to render the Magazine in every way worthy of a liberal support, and if he should fail of so doing, he trusts that it shall not be for want of exertion on his part. To the people of New England, therefore, generally, and to Maine and the two cities in which the Magazine is to be published in particular, the Publishers look for support, and hope that every effort to please will meet with a corresponding reward.

THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Portland and Bangor, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or on delivery of the third number. Agents will receive a fair discount from the subscription price.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor or to the care of either of the Publishers as may be most convenient. Letters on business connected with the work to be addressed to either of the Publishers. In all cases, the postage must be paid.

EDWARD STEPHENS, *Portland,*
DUREN & THATCHER, *Bangor,* } PUBLISHERS.

May, 1836. 41

CAREY'S LIBRARY

OF

CHOICE LITERATUR

Has now completed its first Six Months of publication, and the publishers offer the following works in testimony of the fulfillment of the promises made to the public in the original prospectus.

Life of Sir James Mackintosh, by his Son.
Kincaid's Rifle Brigade.
Characteristics of Hindostan, by Miss Roberts.
One in a Thousand, by G. P. R James.
Rienzi, by E. L. Bulwer.
Random Recollections of the House of Commons.

The Second Volume has commenced with Selections from *The Dreams of Joanna Baillie,* and *Confessions & Crimes, or Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman,* a work resembling in style, and supposed to be by the same author, as the celebrated Tales from the Diary of a Physician.

The first volume can be had separate, without subscribing to the work, upon the remittance of $2 50 to the publishers.

The Library is published weekly, containing Twenty imperial octavo pages, and the Literary Advertiser, which accompanies it, four pages, and is bound up at the end of every volume. Price per annum, in advance, $5,

Address, E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
Or LOUIS A. GODEY,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLUBBING.

A remittance of Five Dollars will command the first volume of the Library and the Mercyatt Novels, complete in 8 numbers, containing Peter Simple—Jacob Faithful—Pirate and Three Cutters—King's Own—Newton Forster—Pacha of Many Tales—and Japhet in Search of his Father—or

First Volume of Library and Lady's Book

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber having removed from Paris, and purchased the well known Tavern in FALMOUTH, recently owned and occupied by SAMUEL HICKS, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The Tavern is now undergoing repairs, whereby it will be rendered convenient and comfortable. No pains will be spared to render the accommodations agreeable to travelers and men of business who may patronize the establishment.—It is situated eight and a half miles from Portland Market, on the new road leading to Gray.

A convenient Stable is attached to the Tavern, where good attendance is insured by a good and faithful hostler.

With these conveniences, and det. rmined to merit the confidence of the public, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

OTES WASHBURN.

Falmouth, April 2th, 1836 6w38

NOTICE,

THE subscriber having hired the CARDING MACHINES at South Paris, formerly owned by Col. H. B. Parsons, and put them in complete order for carding wool, would respectfully invite the citizens of Paris and vicinity to favor him with a share of their custom.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

South Paris, May 11th, 1836. 7 40

MEDICINES

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Bookstore—just added the following:—

Starr's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scorbutic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygean and Dean's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. Johnson's TOOTH ACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents

Madam Blour's celebrated WORM ELIXER, a sure and efficacious remedy for the *Worms.* Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Strains, Bruises, Stiffness in the Joints, Chilblains, and for Sprains and Ringbones, chafing of the harness, &c. on Horses. Price 37½ cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the *ITCH,* and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ring-worms, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and *Cough Pills;* the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisic, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cents.

British, Harlem, & Castor OILS,—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Bergamot, Sassafras, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumptions, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan 25, 1836. cowist23

HUTCHINS'

NEW

COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR

CHEMICAL SOAP,

FOR cleansing Coat Collars, Wearing Apparel of all kinds from spots, occasioned by Oils, Tar, Varnish, Wheel or Gudgeon Grease and Paints; and removing spots from Furniture.

Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for bruises, sprains, cutaneous eruptions upon the face, chilblains, and sore or chapped hands. For places chafed by the harness or saddle upon horses it is also a superior composition.

From the successful & satisfactory experiments which have been made of this preparation, it can with the utmost safety be recommended to the public as far exceeding any other of the kind, for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3tis—tfeopos29